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ADVANCE

We advocate the political organization of the working class to overthrow the domination of the capitalist class and to establish Socialism.

WHOLE NUMBER 394

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

SOME JUDASES OF MODERN TIMES.

The Hawaiian Evangelical Association Exposes the Reason for Missionary Work.

IT is not the policy of the Socialist Party to attack any religious creed. The science of Socialism touches theological doctrine and dogma only in a remote and indirect way. It is immaterial to us whether a man believes in Brahma or Jehovah, whether he reveres Confucius, Jesus or Mahomet. The points upon which we question him are sociological. We demand of all men and all organizations of all men. "What is your policy in regard to the political and industrial development of the nation and the world? How do you view the relations of labor and capital? Are you with the working class or against them, or on what grounds do you justify indifference? We do this, because we are the guards of the working class army which is struggling to emancipate itself from the wage-slavery imposed upon it by the capitalist system. All men must take sides in the great class struggle between the plundered working class and their rich oppressors. Like faithful outposts we challenge every man that passes by, and when a foe approaches with soft words and fair disguise, in stern obedience to duty, we tear aside the robes of his imposture and show the black corruption of his heart. At times, therefore, we are obliged to attack this minister, or that set of ministers, who use the authority of their church and the sanctity of their religion to more surely secure the servile obedience of the laborers to their capitalist masters.

We often suspect clerical utterances in behalf of the divine order of the capitalist system, of having had an "incentive" in the contributions to support by some sleek plutocrat. But, if this be so, the base tools, who solicit such a purchase of their integrity, are hypocritically sanctimonious enough to conceal their prostitution. We present herewith, however, the self-written record of the unblushing sale of honor, and integrity on the part of the clergy of Hawaii.

It is notorious that missionaries are too frequently the worst representatives of the religious orders. They are men whose "transportation" has been secured to prevent their misdeeds disgracing the church to which they happen to belong. The character of some of these has been made public in the famous essay of Mark Twain, "To One Sitting in Darkness." But, for many years past, the missionaries of Hawaii have been most contemptuously referred to, by people who have come in contact with them, as "the scum of the clerical world." The documents, which we reproduce, were sent to a man, prominent in the Hawaiian Government, whose sense of decency compels him to expose the despicable, corrupt gang who prostitute their sacred calling to the priests of mammon.

Listen to them as they come, brazen-faced as the most shameless harlot, soliciting money and promising to keep the laborers good, industrious, peaceable and profitable to their task-masters of the sugar plantations.

Let's See. What is it?

A Frank Statement to Start With.

We are making an appeal to the business men of Hawaii in behalf of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

We are addressing you as business men without special regard to the spiritual motives (which some may lack) for giving us a contribution, but rather because we believe we are conducting a work from which you are deriving a financial benefit every day, and which, therefore, you will be glad to support with a liberal contribution.

We, therefore, describe in business terms what we believe an investment in our work will do for you. For instance, such an investment is, we think

A Cane Loader.

You know how hard it is to get cane loading done; you know what trouble often comes of it—what threatenings and strikes.

Well, the money you put into the work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association sends pacifiers in the persons of our missionaries to keep men peaceful, sober and willing to work. Indeed, our work is

An Insurance Policy.

for you, for it prevents fires in men's hearts and so prevents them in the cane crop. Our agents have done much to decrease the risk of fires in the cane during the past year, as you well know, and will do it again, but ought you not to pay a good round premium for this insurance? for whether you are directly connected with the sugar business or not, you know that the weal of the Islands is at present bound up in that great interest. Finance Committee

More of it,—whatever it is.

It's a Supreme Court Injunction.

Yes, it stops strikes better than the law can. How many times you have seen men flocking into town because of some grievance or other; yes, and you have seen them pick up their duds and run from one plantation to another, sowing seeds of discord and strife. Our agents with the Gospel, work better than the law can. The law costs you money when you invoke it. Why shouldn't you contribute liberally toward this work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association by which you so manifestly profit?

It's a Warming-Pan

In early days people used to send them here "around the Horn"; probably because they didn't need them at home. Who would ever suppose they would be useful here? Missionaries found use for them, however, and curiously enough, it was in the sugar business, too.

Just now ours is especially in demand. Cold waves DO come in the tropics. One is being left here now. Weather Bureau reports read like this: "Sugar barometer rapidly falling with slightly heightened labor market." Indications of light snow." The cold seems to have struck the lower extremities of our community. What is needed is warmth, confidence, better circulation. This is part of the business of the Hawaiian Board. Its agents are at work on the whole system. Why not help pay for the "warming pan"?

It's a Sleeping Potion

"Doctor, I can't sleep; gloomy forebodings in regard to the future of the Islands, the labor problem, my attitude toward it, etc., rob me of rest continually." The Doctor's query was: "Own plantation stock, do you?" and his prescription was: "Get the best aid you can, do what is right yourself, and let God run His universe." That started the cure, for the first thing he did was to back the hundred or more workers of the Hawaiian Board by an annual subscription on behalf of every member of his family; for one reason, he knew the Japanese and Chinese agents of the Board were doing something practical in the labor matter; were all the time allaying dissatisfaction among laborers on the plantations.

Of course he sleeps better, and the subscription to the Board was the sleeping potion.

Does this end it? That's for you to say.

It's an Umbrella

No, it doesn't rain to-day, but people generally have an umbrella handy.

Think of the enormous returns that come from our sugar plantations. Does not this mean that labor has produced a great deal of wealth for owners of sugar stock, and it is but fair that the educational and religious work done by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association should be heartily supported, as being the best return we can make labor for its work in our behalf?

These people, it is true, have not yet vigorously demanded these privileges; but they will some day, and when they do it may rain, especially if they think we have been defrauding them of what was their just due at our hands. Better pay for a good umbrella now, do you not think so, in the shape of a liberal annual subscription to the work of the Hawaiian Board?

It's Seed

The laborers in these Islands have growing children and the work of the Hawaiian Board among them is seed planted where it will spring up to make good citizens. Better buy a bushel or two of this sort of seed, looking toward the permanency of your business, don't you think so? By the way, what would these Islands be put for past missionary labor?

It's a Safe

investment. Look at the character of the men who are the directors and trustees of this work. Is not this a guarantee that any investment you

may make in the work will be wisely and carefully administered?

Kindly send your contributions, therefore, and realize all these facts of value to you at once.

Hawaiian Evangelical Association:

- HON. J. B. ATHERTON, President.
- HON. HENRY WATERHOUSE, Vice-Pres'd.
- REV. O. P. EMERSON, Cor. Secretary.
- REV. J. KEADINGHAM, Rec. Secretary.
- THEO. RICHARDS, Treasurer.
- F. J. LOWREY, Auditor.

Seattle Socialists Enter the Spring Elections.

Our comrades in Seattle have nominated a complete municipal ticket composed of wage-workers and issued the following excellent declaration of principles.

"Workingmen of all countries UNITE! You have nothing to lose but your chains. you have a world to gain!"

We, the Socialist Party of Seattle, in convention assembled, proclaim our allegiance to the Socialist Party of America, and to the Socialist Party of the State of Washington.

We affirm our unflinching adherence to the principles and the program of international revolutionary socialism.

In presenting our candidates for municipal office to the working class voters of Seattle, we base our appeal upon the following declarations as our PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES:

1. Labor produces all wealth.
2. Under the present economic and political conditions labor's share in the wealth which it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence.
3. So long as the present organization of industry remains the capitalists will monopolize the machines of production and will appropriate to themselves, through the wage system, the wealth created by the working class.
4. This appropriation of labor's wealth by the capitalist is so complete that it enables the capitalist to live in luxury and idleness.
5. As a necessary consequence of this exploitation of the laborer by the capitalist—this expropriation of all property out of the hands of the workers into the private ownership of the holders of capital, there is an inevitable war between the interests of the working class on the one hand and the interests of the capitalist class on the other.
6. This class struggle between the wealth-makers and the wealth-takers will endure so long as our present system of production for profit continues.
7. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalists labor is completely disarmed on the economic side, all the instruments of producing and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capital.
8. There is only one weapon with which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class—and that is the BALLOT.
9. This fact demands as an inevitable conclusion the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be, everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Socialist Party is organized to meet this demand, and is therefore the party of the working class.
10. The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the material interests of the working class and aid the workers in the class struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist Party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.
11. In accordance with this principle, the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the municipal affairs of Seattle in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.
12. In conclusion, we appeal to all workingmen to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with and for their class at all elections until they overthrow the power of private capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle and inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth based upon this fundamental principle of justice:

TO EVERY WORKER THE FULL PRODUCT OF HIS LABOR!

Bravo, Seattle! Success to you!

To-night! To-night! To-night!

Comrades:—We hope you will all go to the Dance given at the Eintracht Hall to-night (Saturday, Feb. 22) for the benefit of "Advance". It is certain you will have a good time. Socialist dances are always enjoyable. More than that while you are paying for your fun you will be aiding the paper. Don't forget the place—Eintracht Hall on Twelfth Street, near Folsom, this Saturday night, Feb. 22. When the band begins to play, will you be there? If you are not, just count so much fun lost, so much good undone! Dancing begins at 8 P. M.

CAN YOU GUESS IT?

Wilshires suppressed magazine published by H. Gaylord Wilshire, the exile, propounds these two questions.

1. Is Third Assistant Postmaster General Edwin C. Madden aware of a clique organized in the United States for the purpose of blackmailing publishers whose business success depends upon their uninterrupted enjoyment of second-class mail privileges?
2. Is Wilshire an exile from home, and was his magazine suppressed by Mr. Madden because its editor declined to be bled for \$5,000 by this delectable gang?

The facts Comrade Wilshire presents are these:

When he was first threatened with suppression he heard that a young lawyer in Baltimore was "it" on Madden's interpretation of the postal regulations, that he could present the arguments to Mr. Madden in a most convincing way. Wilshire applied to "Baltimore" who it is rumored has collected fees of \$100,000 for this sort of work. "Baltimore," i. e. one Harrison J. Barrett, proposed to take Wilshire's case for \$2,500 down and \$2,500 contingent on success. He states in his letter, which Wilshire publishes, that "If this (the advertising ideas) is the position of the Department, I cannot see how it can possibly sustain the same." Wilshire says that exposure of a gang of "blackmailers" who have been holding up publishers is bound to come and, therefore, he would not let Mr. Barrett take his case for a paltry \$5,000 for it would cast suspicion upon that gentleman, whose reputation seems to be worth more. Wilshire does not accuse Madden. "I really do not credit Mr. Madden with having either the brains or the gall to be a blackmailer. Mr. Madden is a stool pigeon."

Our readers can draw their own conclusions.

SAN FRANCISCO MEETINGS.

AT the Sunday propaganda meetings in the Academy of Science, the crowd is always large, filling all the seats. Comrade Strunsky gave a thoughtful paper on "Criminals". He confined his remarks to one species of criminal and proved that in almost all cases the criminal is the result of conditions and not a vicious person at all, except as he is forced to be. He spoke of the severe sentence a man receives who has been in prison once and said that frequently he was punished more for having been in prison than for the crime. The comrade showed that about all a man can do when he gets out of jail is to go back again. He does not believe in capital punishment and proved conclusively that the state does not take the lives of criminals in self-defense, but simply as a matter of vengeance.

The paper was discussed by a number of people, some of whom agreed with Comrade Strunsky and some who did not.

The ten or fifteen minutes devoted to questions were passed in profitable answering of queries by the speaker of the evening and he proved himself very well posted on his subject and not easily embarrassed. Several of the questions took up the heredity phase of the theme and it seemed to be the almost universal opinion that most of the inherited evil tendencies of an individual may be easily overcome if the individual be placed under proper influence. It was a good evening from the Socialist standpoint and when the critic, Comrade Holmes, came to criticize, he admitted that it was hard to find any flaws in the doctrine so able set forth by the young student.

One of the pleasant features of the evening was a select reading by an elderly lady. She was long past the first flower of womanhood, but her voice and manner would have given several pointers to the disciples of "culture" who attempted similar feats at the Federation of Clubs, the previous week. This woman was not so impressed with the overpowering consciousness of self, that her voice was reduced to a whisper, but she felt that she was doing something for a cause in which she has faith and she took no thought of herself. Her aged voice was perfectly distinct in all parts of the hall, and we congratulate her and the audience.

On February 16th, the rain came down, as it still continues to do in spite of trusts and corporations and as the subject was "Water", perhaps in sympathy—but nevertheless, the hall was well filled and gave Mr. C. W. Reed close attention. He gave a splendid paper on the water supply of San Francisco. He showed that we pay seven times as much for water as New York pays and the water is not so extra fine at that. He said the Spring Valley company could well afford to pay as a bribe, for a vote in the Supervisors, three times the salary the member would receive from the city.

Comrade Thompson made a good speech except when he got off the subject. Comrade Reynolds and Vaughan also made some good hits. Comrade Holmes made a good critic's report and refused to be led astray by the loud and tremendous oratory in reference to certain newspapers. He showed the difference between municipal ownership from an old party standpoint and from the Socialist standpoint and urged comrades to not get mixed by false doctrine.

ADVANCE



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A MURDEROUS SYSTEM.

San Francisco has added another murder to its already long list. This murder is similar in its motive to that of Minnie Williams and Blanche Lammont several years ago, and for which Theodore Durrant paid the penalty of his life. The evidence collected shows that a man rented a house and advertised for help. To this advertisement the girl, Nora Fuller, responded. This was the last seen of her for a month, when her dead body was found in a house which was empty, save for some few pieces of second-hand furniture in an upper back room, the chamber of death. The facts point to a deliberate plan on the part of the murderer to lure the girl to this place, violate and then strangle her. The crime is monstrous. It is the deed of a moral pervert, such as only very evil conditions could produce—such conditions as are described by Dickens in his "Tale of Two Cities," to have existed in France before the Revolution.

The following sensible comment was made by the Rev. A. C. Bane, who preached the funeral sermon over the dead girl:

"She was the victim of a series of unfortunate circumstances produced by poverty. No one knows except those whom poverty has pinched, the ends to which they are driven for sustenance. And, oh, if those who are blessed with this world's goods, seeing the penury of the poor, would go out and relieve them, how much ruin and disaster and death would be saved to the world.

"Pressed by poverty this mother permitted her girl to go out and answer an advertisement in order that she might help support the family. There are conditions of our life which grind the poor till they must subject themselves to all kinds of temptation to keep body and soul together. These conditions of commerce and affairs constitute a menace to the morals of the community.

"How many mothers are forced to go out to earn money, leaving their children alone! How many little girls and lads are thrown out into the midst of a wicked world in order to appease the calls of hunger! I would like to-day to make an appeal that would awaken mankind to the fact that these conditions which grind the poor threaten the well-being of our state.

"While this death has unspeakable horrors, it also has its lessons."

It has, indeed, its lessons. Not Nora Fuller alone, is the victim. Nor is Bennett or Hawkins or whatever his name may be, the only criminal. This is, in a sense, only a more flagrant and sensational instance of what happens every day. The doors of the factory, the sweat-shop and the brothel yawn for their countless victims. Onward comes the great multitude, approaching the fatal portals as they were the gates of death, with anguish of spirit, reluctant steps and terror-stricken eyes cast back in heart-breaking appeals to some one, anyone to save them. But Hunger and Cold are there whipping the laggards into line, and the great multitude, pressing behind, forces them forward to their doom. Into the factory, into the sweat-shop, into the brothel they go. Youth and beauty and virtue are sacrificed to the god of gold. In a few years comes death; and conquers them, worn-out in body and sick at heart. Here, then, is murder. It is not so sensational as the other, because the action and the agony are prolonged. But it is murder, and on a stupendous scale.

Whom shall we suspect and apprehend? The capitalist system? The capitalist class? Yes! but not them alone! They are the product of your ignorance and indolence. The accusing finger of Justice is pointed sternly at you! You are your sister's keeper. You have placed in the hands of the murderer the implements of his crime. You have permitted the conditions to develop which breed the criminal and compel the crime. The lives of these innocents are charged against you, for you support the system which demands their sacrifice. How, then, shall you escape? The only expiation you can make is the consecration of your life to the cause of Socialism, which seeks to overthrow the murder-breeding capitalist system. Aught less, on your part, leaves you still responsible, for it gives your passive sanction to the slaughter of the innocents. Come! join in the battle for the sacredness of human life.

THE DUTY OF THE SOCIALIST.

Some people say they are Socialists and never do anything to prove it. To such we have a few words to speak.

In the first place, we wish them to understand that Socialism is not an ideal state of society, located many years in the future, and whose chief utility is to furnish us the subject-matter of pleasant dreams. Neither is Socialism a schoolman's theorem propounded merely to furnish a topic for the hairsplitting and "rag-chewing" of wrangling logomachists. Socialism, so far from being "up

in the air"; or a dead and dry formula, is right firmly on the ground; it is a living, throbbing, vital movement. Those Socialists, therefore, who spend their time in dreams of the beauty of the Socialist utopia, and those also who consume hours daily, in a vain attempt to discover whether a man is guilty of heresy if he uses "labor and capital" instead of the "working and robber classes"—both are wasting energy and time. To these, we say: "Stop dreaming or talking about what you are going to; but go at once and do it." Nothing is more pitifully impotent than the dreamer, in whom "action is sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought," unless it be the "rag-chewer," whose energy is expended in a hot-air blast.

In the second place, there are some who believe their duty done if they attend the propaganda meetings and keep a chair warm once a week. They are as regular and punctual as a devout member of a church. Against this, we have nothing to say. But we do protest against such friends being satisfied with mere attendance. What should you do? Never, never go to a propaganda meeting before you have sought to bring along some one with you to whom the gospel of emancipation is new. Propaganda meetings are not held for you, the converted; they are meant to reach the infidel, the unconverted. Never be without a program of the meetings. But, more than all, try to bring a new attendant in person.

As we are preaching, we shall proceed with our "thirdly."

No person may lay claim to being a "good Socialist" if he is not a party member. Dues are not so high as to exclude anyone and "financial embarrassment" is entirely an undignified excuse for the remittance of dues of admitted members. The party is thoroughly democratic, and needs all the strength and all the wisdom it can get. He, who professes to be a Socialist, yet fails to associate his energies and co-operate with the organized Socialist movement, has not awakened to what is, at once, his duty and his gain. Join the Party!

Lastly: No party member may lay claim to being a good member unless he pays his dues promptly and regularly, excepting, of course, certain circumstances excuse him. Prompt payment of dues is of great importance. Don't wait to be waited on by the organizer or financial secretary! Go to them and pay. We ask each reader hereof, to look now at his membership card and see if his dues are paid up. Remember, comrades, money is the sinew of war; without it, nothing can be done. The struggle in which the Socialist party is engaged is a war in your behalf. It is your only hope. Be not neglectful of your interests! There is scarcely a local or state committee but what needs money, and the National Committee needs it badly. It is an imperative duty, therefore, on each comrade, as he abhors being the object of charity, having his battle fought and paid for by another, to pay his dues promptly; and then, to attend the business meeting to see that his hard earned money shall be spent most wisely.

This last injunction is by no means the least. We wish every comrade to take it to heart. Let no desire for an evening of lazy comfort interfere with this imperative duty of aiding in the cause of Socialism. The enemies of our class are active against us. They are organizing their forces. We must organize ours. Constantly they plot new stratagems to continue our slavery. Constantly must we acquire new strength to break the bonds they weave about us. Our hosts are on the march. The bugles of the attack call to us throughout the world. Let us not sulk or linger. The cause of labor expects every man to do his duty.

THE VAGRANCY LAW OVERRULED.

San Bernardino, Feb. 4.—Judges Oster and Bledsoe, sitting in banc in the Superior Court in the case of the People vs. James Goddard, rendered a decision today, declaring subdivision 3 of section 647 of the Penal Code unconstitutional and discharged the prisoner, who had been convicted of vagrancy under that subdivision.

The court, in rendering its decision, said that subdivision three of section 647, which states that every person who roams from place to place without any lawful business is guilty of being a vagrant, and is, therefore, punishable for a misdemeanor, is in conflict with section 1 of article one of the constitution of the State, and also of section 1 of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States. The court holds that if roaming about from place to place without any lawful business is a crime, any man, no matter how wealthy, traveling about the country, seeking health or pleasure without any lawful business, is guilty of committing a criminal act, and, under the definition of the offense given in subdivision 3, of being a criminal.

Well, well, how lucky it is that that vag law is unconstitutional. Just imagine, Don York of Redland being elected town constable and "vagging" the luckless millionaire who unwarily ventured within the confines of that salubrious town and fell into the clutches of our straight class-conscious comrade. How troublesome it would be for the defendant to prove he had a lawful business! What serpentine logic a capitalist judge would have to use to keep the millionaire vag from the gravel beds! Well at least, Judges Oster and Bledsoe are to be thanked for recognizing, in their judicial capacity, that the millionaire and the tramp are practically identical. Verily, a Daniel has come to judgement here. It now is up to the workingmen to see that the millionaire tramp and the pauper tramp are both set to work to create wealth to live on, instead of subsisting on what others have made.

POPPIES AND WHEAT

BY MARY FAIRBROTHER.

THE William Morris Club met at the home of Mrs. Reynolds, 1213 Laguna street, last Thursday afternoon, and two new members were admitted. The subject for discussion was "William Morris' Idea of Art," which was opened by Mrs. Reynolds and each member added a mite of opinion. Miss Dol played a Nocturne in a very acceptable manner and the afternoon was thoroughly enjoyed by all. At the next meeting, on Thursday, March 13, "The Glittering Plain" and "The World beyond the Wood" will be discussed. The club has been organized but a short time and its first object is the thorough assimilation of all the writings of William Morris by the members, after which they will endeavor to do some work along his ideals and in accordance with his well known suggestions. Any woman sympathizing with the plan of the club will be welcomed as a member.

THE pernicious advertising in the daily newspapers was discussed at the last Sunday evening Propaganda meeting and also at the afternoon session of the Conference of Charities and Corrections. It was suggested at the latter that a good plan would be for some elderly woman to locate herself in the Associated Charities and always be ready to accompany young girls who are strangers in the city, who have come here in answer to some alluring advertisement. The fiendish scheme for luring young girls into houses of ill fame is carried on with the finest art and it is impossible even for experts who are honestly endeavoring to detect them, to pick out the false from the real, as men who are adepts in the advertising business are employed in promulgating this branch of commercialism and are well paid for their ability. This column does not blame the newspapers, for they are not running a philanthropy; and besides have no means of knowing the respectable ads from the others, and it is no worse to advertise the assignment houses than to vote for them. It is all a piece of a diabolical notion men have of what this world is for, and while the conditions are so hard for poor girls, there will always be so many willing recruits that the unwilling ones do not count for much. Who cares for one poor girl? The commercial age is brutalizing and one part of it only slightly more so than another, but yet, while we are going through this epoch, it does seem as if the good men and women who are still on earth ought to find some way of stopping such outrages. It is hard for a woman to write a paragraph on this subject and keep her language inside the law of moderation.

THE Conference of Charities and Corrections has met for several days in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. and as suggested last week, there were many things said and done of interest to this column, and what is more interesting still, there was one man who told the truth. His name was Col. Irish and he spoke of the cause which leads so many of our young boys in the path that ends in the State Prison. He said it was idleness and that it is impossible for American boys to find an opportunity to learn trades. He was asked for a remedy and admitted (the truth) that he had none to suggest, said he had thought a good deal about the question and no remedy except the indefinite one of the ballot box had ever occurred to him. One woman told of a young bit of a girl who was hired to fill the place of house maid and, after her long hours of toil were over each day, had to go home alone, frequently as late as ten o'clock at night. She said the mistress had but one interest in the girl and that was to see that she had everything done before she left. Is it any wonder that a charitable institution had to look after that girl by the time she was fourteen, because she met young men on her way home from work, and it was soon twelve o'clock before she reached home? Whether Socialism is right or wrong, it has a sure and speedy remedy for all these things, and it is the only system which has ever advocated a rational remedy for helpless poverty.

BANK failures reported this week in the great dailies are among the evidences of good times, and any man who disputes the plain facts is either a fool or a kicker or a dissatisfied republican. No man who is at all honest will undertake to deny what is so plain. Any one can get a job in Frisco, especially any child about the age of twelve or fourteen years. Men and women are out of work, but it is because they are too old or too lazy or ask too much wages. There is plenty of work, and there is hardly an idle child in the city, except a few of the rich ones who are in school. Bank failures don't matter to the few rich children and they don't matter to the ones at work, they are too tired to read the papers, even if they had enough education. The children who are working in this city for three dollars a week would not have an account at a bank anyway, for Crocker & Woolworth told me they would not open an account for less than three hundred dollars as a starter. Banks fail simply to prove that times are good. They don't hurt anybody, except now and then some old man who has trusted his savings of a life time to them, and they always have a meeting the next day and pass resolutions that they will pay dollar for dollar, so that makes him happy. In four or five years he has gotten used to his loss and is glad to get 20 per cent. The whole scheme is a beautiful one and just the thing for working men, who can earn money, but have too little sense to take care of it. They prove that by the way they vote.

JUST because the writer was for many years an editor and publisher, for the last two months, at least once a week, comes by mail a letter and a circular, tracts you might call them, from the U.

S. Export Association of New York. The prayer of this wasted energy is, that the influence of the erstwhile paper be used to coerce Congress to act on the Cuban Tariff in relation to sugar. The letters and arguments are read very carefully but it is hard to remember which side of the discussion they are on, because being a woman the writer has an illogical mind and does not remember very long at a time whether it is free tariff or high trade the Association wants. What the foolishness is worth space for is this. Just think of the enormous expense of sending all that stuff to every jim crow newspaper in the country. Think of how little either branch of the sugar combination cares for expense when it wishes to subsidize the press or the great American Congress. Think how little a few hundreds thousands count, in the great profits made out of the working people, on the one article in common use. It costs money to send that sort of propaganda broadcast and there is no one on the green earth to earn and pay that money but the working man. He is the one who pays all those bills, and why in the name of all common sense does he not break away?

THE MASTER'S BLOODHOUNDS.

A wage slave to his master said:
"I am a man like you,
I want more raiment and more bread,
And time for pleasure, too."
"Baseborn and knave," the master cried,
"Never shall you have more!"
"Then I toil no more!" the slave replied;
And he passed from the factory door.
Up rises the master in wrath's excess;
And calls to his bloodhounds three:
"Ho, Hunger, and Cold, and Nakedness!
Bring back the rebel to me."
Upon the track of the wage-slave bold,
Leap the bloodhounds three straightway—
Grim Hunger and Nakedness and Cold—
With their jaws set wide for prey.
The wage-slave hears their stealthy tread;
Their growls reply to his groans;
Lest they pull the shelter from over his head,
And the flesh from off his bones.
He flies, but ever upon his track,
The bloodhounds fierce come faster;
They worry and wind him forward and back
To the hands of the cruel master.
The slave sinks down in sore distress;
The master cries in glee,
"Good Cold and Hunger and Nakedness!
Well done, my bloodhounds three!"
"To your task, vile slave, or feel the lash,"
"Watch him, my bloodhounds true;
If ever rebellion makes him rash,
His flesh shall be your due!"
And the slave with anguish never told,
Feels their breath as he toils away,
For Hunger, Nakedness and Cold
Are watching him night and day.
—Wm. R. Fox.

A PROTEST AGAINST BARBARITY.

This meeting of the International Socialist Bureau once more calls the attention of workers of the world, Socialist and non-Socialist, to the policy of imperialism which is being adopted by every country of European civilization, including the United States of America, in order to carry out the economic schemes of the international capitalist class, which, though acting in hostility at times under different national flags, nevertheless as a whole follows the same ruthless methods in every case, in order to maintain its dominance everywhere. If England in South Africa and the United States in the Philippines have shown themselves of late specially guilty, the whole of Europe, the United States, and Japan have displayed in China a combination of injustice and cold-blooded cruelty which has left a hideous blot on the history of our time. The terrible economic effects of capitalist exploitation on subject peoples as in India, (where 230,000,000 of human beings are being utterly ruined by the exaction of a fearful tribute), in Ireland, in Poland, in Africa, in Asia, and all over the world, remind us also that these horrors without are accompanied by the degradation and impoverishment of the various proletariats at home. Imperialism and Chauvinism are continuously used by the governing classes of all countries to cover the weaknesses of competitive capitalism, and to protect themselves against the growing power of Socialism. At a time when a dangerous industrial crisis is weighing upon the workers in many countries, and threatens in many more, the International Socialist Bureau appeals earnestly to the workers of the world not to be misled by the calculating manoeuvres of capitalist statesmen and the unscrupulous misrepresentations of the capitalist press, but to band themselves together in close international solidarity, supporting one another at all times as one thoroughly organized whole against the last and worst form of class domination.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE is as bright and breezy as ever. Its irrepressible author seems to thrive in exile. He is rather more handsome in the color-photo of the February number than he has seemed to be heretofore. Descending to a consideration of the contents of the magazine, we notice several good articles. The chief "sensation" we believe, is "\$5,000 for an Entry" on which we comment elsewhere. "The United States Menaced by Cuba" is worth perusal. It is written by Gaylord, himself. There is also other matter of interest.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE COMMENTS.

By Some Who Were There.

George Boomer writes in the "Seattle Socialist" as follows:

"Argument on the various questions waxed warm and sometimes humorous, especially when Carey or Hayes took a whack at the subject. It was always serious though, when Berger got on his feet. The dignity of the delegates, as well as the wise manner in treating the questions presented, can be illustrated in no better way than by the remark of Mrs. Hazlett, one of the contesting delegates from Utah: 'I never knew before how little I knew about Socialism. They have shown me how much more there is to the question than I ever dreamed of.'

"There was no undue frivolity among the members. They were there to do the business of the party and get away as soon as possible, and thus save expense. Every question, though, before it was voted upon, was threshed out, turned over and closely inspected, some of us arguing on the opposite side in order to see if any weakness might be developed. Harriman towered head and shoulders above all of us, not only because of being tall and gaunt, but because of his convincing logic and unanswerable arguments.

"Mills is the surprise of everybody. His personality is strong enough to satisfy anyone who runs up against it. He is one of the best natural agitators we have. To hear his stentorian tones issuing from his diminutive body will enthrall anyone's attention, while his talk contains no such populist vagaries as his whiskers entitle him to. He is a power in himself, and he proved it at the Saturday night mass meeting, when, at 11 o'clock, after the vast audience had become visibly tired, he took hold of them and held them solid until a quarter of 12, when they went wild with enthusiasm and cheers for Socialism and the Socialist party.

"In closing I must say a word of praise for Secretary Greenbaum, who has made a most indefatigable and sacrificing official. What few little mistakes of judgment he may have made he gracefully acknowledged. The members of the local quorum have been hard workers and have done everything to aid the direction of affairs to the end that the interests of all the states shall be advanced.

"Everyone regretted the absence of 'Gene.' I would have given a good deal to have met him. The meeting can be but productive of the best results. There was almost absolute unanimity on all important questions, and there is no question but that the financial cost of the meeting will be repaid a thousand fold in the added impetus, interest and strength given the movement."

James S. Roche writes in the Los Angeles "Socialist" as follows:

"I believe that the two dominant impressions left upon me by the meeting were: First, the proletarian character of the movement, as represented by the delegates, and second, the manifest failure of state autonomy. It is plain, theoretically and practically that the movement must be a unit or nothing; that the whole is greater than the parts; that there can be no such thing as 'independence' of the state and that the state must be subordinate to and governed by the national organization. Uniformity is the evidence of unity. Due cards, due stamps, yes, even party buttons will manifest the 'oneness' of the working class movement.

Victor L. Berger editor of the "Social Democratic Herald", may justly be called the Napoleon of state autonomy, and, as he himself says, "is the most misrepresented man in the movement."

"He is an open advocate of Bernsteinism, but is neither a schemer nor a politician and is without question a revolutionist, paradoxical as it may seem.

"One of the best parliamentarians among the committeemen, was Carey of Massachusetts. He is a witty Irish-American about thirty-four years old, and did much to make the order of business run smoothly and expeditiously.

"Job Harriman was unquestionably the strongest man at the meeting. Perhaps the only barrier to his complete popularity is his radical position upon trade union lines. He maintained that the typical trade union was the best expression of the class movement on the economic field. Just as the Socialist party is the best expression on the political field; the principle being that the coherent organized force is always the best expression of the movement—although it may only constitute a minority it will lead the majority—because it is massed power, and the trade union force will eventually dominate and dictate the policy of the Socialist party as a wage-workers' organization.

"Max Hayes is a typical proletarian, in appearance, manner, and speech, and is as powerful in Ohio as Berger is in Wisconsin. Both are men of tremendous energy, rather than 'intellectuals.'

The only other Pacific Coast man, beside myself, was Comrade Boomer, from Washington. He appears to be a man of about thirty-five, thin face, wears glasses and possesses an S. L. P. trend of view in relation to trades unions. He seemed to be just the man to assist Utah to a correct understanding of solidarity—and was accordingly sent there.

"Val Putnam, editor of the Missouri "Socialist" is the active spirit in the Local Quorum. He was studying law when the great St. Louis street-car strike opened his eyes, dragged him away from his books and impelled him to take his place in the revolutionary movement. In St. Louis, the trades union and Socialist movements are inseparable, and Putnam voices their mutuality in all his propaganda work—he is a good speaker, with a very winning personality.

"One other man should be remembered, Hildebrand of the "government construction of warships" resolution. Hildebrand is a pleasant, un-

assuming shoemaker, whose honesty of purpose cannot be questioned. His resolution, therefore, should never be considered in a personal light, but debated purely on its merits.

"I must not forget Greenbaum, who has done so much to bring order out of chaos as National Secretary. As you know he is a Jew, and, like all of that race, desires no compromise when once in the movement. He is a thorough believer in the trades union policy of our party. And here I wish to emphasize the fact—take it for what it is worth—the Socialist party, as I see it represented in its delegates, is heart and hand with the trades union movement.

"Referring in this connection to the Hildebrand resolution—demanding government construction of warships—which has caused much adverse criticism from many Socialists, Harriman put the argument like this: That the policy of the Socialist party is in line with the immediate interests of the wage-working class as represented by the trades unions, and therefore, must endorse its demand that all work of whatever kind should be done by day's work under direct government supervision, instead of by contract.

I am endeavoring in this accounting, to give the Pacific Coast comrades an impersonal view of our movement, and so must speak of one seemingly strong tendency in the matter of tactics, namely to agitate for an armed citizenship, as the constitution of the United States warrants. It is argued that such a condition would be the greatest pledge of a peaceful solution of all differences between the opposing interests of capital and labor. The ballot is menaced—by qualifications of color, property, education, time of residence and many other barriers to constitutional democracy—and this demand for an armed citizenship will at least check the disposition of the ruling class to cut off the suffrage of the workers."

THE CLASS STRUGGLE ABROAD.

Forward, ever forward marches the army of Labor's emancipation. In parliament, at the ballot-box, in the factory and on the street, it wages the war against capitalist oppression.

TALKING THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL TO DEATH.

The method which the opponents of the tariff bill have adopted to bring about its defeat in the Reichstag—by making long-winded speeches—is attracting great attention. The London "Speaker's" Berlin correspondent thus describes the mode of operation:

"What the opposition can and will do is this. They can insist upon discussing every single one of the 946 articles contained in the bill. If a motion of closure is voted, they can demand a division by roll call, and so on throughout the whole of 946 articles. Every one of the Socialists will speak upon the bill, successively and for hours together. If the members of the other parties grow weary of the fun, and, as so often is the case in the Reichstag, refrain from attendance, the House will be without a quorum, and the opposition will obtain the upper hand. It is unlikely that gongs, or trumpets, or whistles will be used: or that the methods of the opposition at Rome or Vienna of hanging the lids of the desks will be resorted to. But the opposition is very determined, it is playing for a high stake, and will employ every legitimate means to obtain its end. If it comes to the test the opposition can only be defeated by absolute cohesion on the part of the majority, and by a full attendance in the House daily, and for weeks in succession."

The German Agrarian press is growing indignant at these proceedings and calls for extreme measures. The "Deutsche Tages-Zeitung" (Berlin), a strongly Conservative sheet, wants to know "whos master in the house," adding:

"It is becoming more and more apparent that the Social Democrats, in combination with the Radicals, are masters of the situation, and have brought the deliberations to a standstill."

ROME ON VERGE OF PANIC.

London, Feb. 17.—A dispatch to the "Central News" from Rome says that a great meeting of laborers held there to-day it was decided to submit the question of a general strike to the vote of the various labor unions. After the adjournment of the meeting the laborers adjourned to the streets. There were several clashes with the troops. The city was on the verge of a panic.

AUSTRIAN STRIKERS WIN A NOTABLE VICTORY.

After a long contest the working men of Trieste succeeded in getting all of their demands. During the last days of the strike, the men paraded the street singing revolutionary songs and carrying banners. They were attacked by soldiers and many were killed and wounded. This outrage was so unprovoked that the government was censured by practically a unanimous vote of the Reichsrath. The Imperial Chancellor endeavored to explain the wanton assault on the strikers by stating that they were only "Socialists and Anarchists." Almost the following day, however, the despatches announced the settlement conceding the demands of the workers.

THE DEWSBURY BY-ELECTION, ENGLAND.

The three-cornered by-election at Dewsbury took place on Tuesday. Of the candidates it will be remembered that Mr. Runciman stood for the Liberals, Mr. Haley for the Conservatives, and our staunch and energetic comrade, Harry Quelch, for the socialists. Nearly 12,000 voters went to the polls, which is a record, and the figures are as follows: Runciman, 5,660; Haley, 4,512; Quelch, 1,567.

Quelch's poll, it will be seen, was nearly 50 per cent heavier than Hartley's in 1895, and, observes the Liberal "Manchester Guardian": "Following on the numerous heavy Socialist and Labor polls at the General Election, it is a sign of the times which thoughtful men will not ignore." It will be the work of all socialists, to see that the sign is not only not ignored, but recognized to its fullest extent. A socialist victory in the near future may be now regarded as a certainty. Hard

and vigorous propaganda will do the trick. We learn that Quelch's helpers were insufficient to man all his committee rooms. This defect must be remedied in the future.—Clarion, London.

A SOCIALIST DAILY IN NEW YORK.

Our New York comrades have set to work to raise \$50,000 to establish a "Daily Worker." A committee of fifteen has been appointed and \$1,588 are already subscribed. The enthusiasm and determination of our Gotham comrades deserves our admiration. All Socialists will wish them quick success.

PROVISIONAL STATE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held February 17. Present comrades Messer, Johnson, Appel, Ober, Hefferin and Bersford. Comrade Ober in the Chair. Minutes approved. Communications read: from Leon Greenbaum (4) dated February 5th, 8th, 10th and 11th. F. V. Loring, C. F. Curry, Frank Simpson, Karl Bracher, C. H. Ross, John M. Reynolds, James Roche, O. H. Warner, W. A. Pitt, Carl Mander-scheid (3) 8th, 10th and 15th, J. O. Blakeley, W. J. Gebbie, A. G. Fults, J. O. Siwezynski, Cameron H. King, I. W. Clark, J. Stitt Wilson.

Remittances: Los Angeles \$5, Santa Barbara \$3, Nevada City \$1, Oakdale 25c, San Bernardino \$4.70 Total \$18.95.

Bills ordered paid: Mimeograph referendum letters \$1, supplies \$1.65 100 2c-envelopes \$2.15. Total \$4.80.

Charter granted local Nevada City. Moved and seconded that comrade Cameron King Sr. be engaged as the Attorney of the Provisional State Committee. Carried. Meeting adjourned 10:30 p. m. Thos. Bersford, Sec'y pro tem.

LOCAL S. F. PARTY MEETING.

At a regular party meeting held on Feb. 19, 1902. The following business was transacted with Comrade King Sr. in the chair. The minutes of last session were read and approved. Three new members were admitted. One application received and referred to committee. Communications: 1 from National Secretary per Provisional S. E. C. submitting matters for referendum: 1st Proposed amendment to National Constitution in reference to interstate lecture tours, 2nd, In the matter of Party Emblem, Organizer reported street meeting as usual. Fin. Secretary receipts for week \$24.25. Business Manager of Advance: Receipts for 3 weeks ending Feb. 17, \$120.86. Expenditures \$82.39. Liabilities, Salary, loans etc. \$61, Assets (uncollected bills due) \$25.51, Total receipts for last 3 weeks \$173.67, do. Assets \$153.39, expenditures and liabilities incurred during last 3 weeks \$153.39 due ball committee \$5.75, net gain for 3 weeks ending Feb. 17, \$14.53. Ball Committee reported that all arrangements had been made for the Entertainment and ball to be held on the 22nd inst. for benefit of "Advance". At the propaganda meeting of 23d inst. Comrade Williams will officiate as chairman, comrade Fairbrother will entertain with a reading and Com. Bersford will close as critic. In accordance with call issued by Provisional S. E. C. Comrade Geo. S. Holmes of Local S. F., and Comrade M. W. Wilkins of Local Oakland were nominated for State organizer for the northern Com. Appel was elected to investigation committee viz. de Vries resigned. It was resolved that an educational meeting be held by Local S. F. on the last Wednesday of every month beginning with March, the Propanda committee being instructed to prepare and submit a programme of subjects for discussion. Adjourned 11 P. M. Jos. de Vries, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO ATTENTION!

All members of Local San Francisco Socialist Party are requested to attend the next business meeting on Wednesday eve., Feb. 26th, as there are important matters to be voted on. First, Referendum on party emblem; 2nd, Amending the Nat'l Constitution. All members are required to sign the new roster in order to be eligible to vote. This is important. Don't fail to come. Geo. S. Holmes, Organizer.

SECRETARIES CALIFORNIA LOCALS.

- ALAMEDA—A. A. Crockett, 1610 Walnut St.
- ALHAMBRA—S. Wallace Niman.
- BENICIA—Wm. Gnauck.
- CHULA VISTA—John Davidson.
- COLUSA—Frank Wulff.
- DIXON—G. D. Van Pelt.
- DEL MAR—Mrs. S. C. Farrar.
- ESCONDIDO—J. B. Hoover.
- FRESNO—G. F. Alexander, Box 656.
- GOLETA—Henry A. Smith.
- HEMET—Chas. McDiarmid.
- HYNES—J. O. Blakeley.
- LONG BEACH—Chas. Shook.
- LOS ANGELES—A. F. Snell, 110 W. 2nd St.
- MERCED—James Hegessy.
- MODESTO—Al. D. Green.
- OAKLAND—M. W. Wilkins, 207 San Pablo av.
- OXNARD—L. E. Beals.
- PERRIS—Val. Reynolds.
- REDLANDS—A. J. Underwood.
- RIO VISTA—Thos. A. Spivey.
- RIVERSIDE—A. B. Lee.
- SACRAMENTO—S. E. Alderman, 1421 'Q' st.
- SAWTELLE—Oscar Clute.
- SAN BERNARDINO—W. J. Gebbie, 373 'E' St.
- SAN DIEGO—Frank Simpson, 1614 'H' St.
- SAN FRANCISCO—B. P. Ober, 618 Merchant st., c. o. "Advance."
- SAN JOSE—J. O'Brien.
- SANTA ANA—E. S. Nash, Box 283.
- SANTA BARBARA—Chas. H. Ross, c. o. "People's Paper."
- TULARE—Wm. Carpenter.
- VALLEJO—Conrad Rump.
- VENTURA—F. S. Volk.
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LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO Socialist Party holds regular weekly lectures every Sunday evening on social and economic subjects at Academy of Sciences Hall, 819 Market street. Meetings begin at 8 o'clock. Open discussion follows each lecture. Questions answered; free platform; public invited. Admission free.

LOCAL OAKLAND, Socialist Party, holds regular weekly lectures every Thursday evening, 8 p. m. at Becker's Hall, 918 Washington st. Address correspondence to M. W. Wilkins, 1279 Alcatraz ave., Lorin, Cal.

LOCAL ALAMEDA, of the Socialist Party, holds open educational meetings every Monday evening in room 11 Methodist Block, corner Park street and Central ave. Free discussion, questions, etc. Everybody welcome. Address communications to Allen A. Crockett, 1010 Walnut st.

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The ordinance prohibiting burials in San Francisco does not refer to CREMATION. Permits to cremate will be issued by the Board of Health the same as heretofore.

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The first term of this Training School closed at Girard, Dec. 31st. No school was ever undertaken which so fully met the expectations of its friends. A large number of the students will go at once into the field as party workers.

Of the twenty-two students in the regular course, all are arranging to take another term, after a period of actual experience in field work. Five of the number will go to San Francisco for the next term. Forty-nine students are already pledged for the San Francisco term. It will begin March 15, 1922, and last for 12 weeks. The next fall term at Girard will open with more than 100 students.

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**KARL MARX' ECONOMIC
TEACHINGS.**

BY KARL KAUTSKY.

Translated for "Advance" by Kasper Bauer.

(Continued from No. 389.)

The work-day and the product. To do away with the foundation of capitalism. The elimination of the capitalist mode of production would permit of shortening the workday to the number of hours required for the reproduction of the workers as such. That would mean to eliminate surplus value, to do away with the foundation of capitalism. The elimination of the capitalist mode of production would permit of shortening the work-day to the number of hours required for the reproduction of the laborer, i. e. the necessary labor time. Other things equal however, it would be necessary as soon as the capitalist mode of production should be done away with, to increase the necessary labor time. First because the standard of life of the worker would be raised immensely and then because the accumulation of a fund to carry on and extend production would fall into the realm of necessary labor, instead, as it does to-day, to surplus value. On the other hand, however, with the shortening of the work-day the intensity of labor would increase. The system of socially organized labor would lead to economizing in the means of production and elimination of all useless labor. While the capitalist mode of production demands economy in every individual business, its mechanical system of competition causes the measureless squandering of the social means of production and of labor power, besides of a number of, at this time, absolutely necessary, but under other conditions, absolutely useless functions." The intensity and productivity of labor being given, continues Marx, "the time which society is bound to devote to material production is shorter and consequently the time at its disposal for the full development intellectual and social, of the individual is greater in proportion as the work is more and more evenly divided among the able-bodied members of society, and as a particular class is more and more deprived of the power to shift the natural burden of labor from its own shoulders to those of another strata in society. In this direction, the shortening of the workday finds at last a limit in the generalization of labor. In capitalist society spare-time is acquired for one class by converting the whole life-time of the masses into labor-time."

1. It may be shortened. This does not affect the value of labor-power; the shortening is done at the expense of surplus value. If the capitalist does not want his surplus-value reduced it becomes necessary for him to force the price of labor power beyond its value. This argument is often advanced by the opponents of the normal work-day. Their arguments are valid however only if the intensity and productivity of labor should remain constant. In reality, however, a shortening of the workday is always the cause or the result of an increase in the intensity or productivity of labor power. 2. The workday may be lengthened. The effects of this change have never caused sleepless nights for the capitalists for that change increases the amount of value of the mass of products produced per day and consequently surplus value. The price of labor power may rise also. But here, just as in the case of the increased intensity of labor, the rise in the price may, as a matter of fact, mean a fall below its value, if the rise in the price of labor power does not equalize the increased consumption of labor power.

The instances examined under a, b, and c, may seldom occur just as presented, that is that all factors change just as shown. As a rule a change in one of the factors brings as a result also a change in the other two. Among other things Marx analyzes the case where intensity and productivity of labor increase and at the same time the work-day is shortened, and he shows the limits to which the workday may be shortened. Under the capitalist mode of production the work-day can never be shortened to such an extent that it just equals the necessary labor time for the reproduction of the worker as such. That would mean to eliminate surplus-value,

foundered upon this contradiction, vulgar economy, which does not even attempt to investigate modern production, but seeks only to justify it, used this contradiction for some of its most beautiful fallacies.

Marx put an end to both in making clear the difference between labor and labor-power.

THE COMRADE for February maintains the high standard of literary excellence of previous numbers. Comrade George D. Herron's poem, "From Gods to Men" is the first thing and well merits the place given it. Tolstoy's famous "Forty Years" begins as a serial and promises to be a fine, strong story. Other contributions are the first half of an interesting sketch of Ferdinand Freiligrath, by John Spargo, with some translated poems; a story by Gorki; a first-rate sketch on "The Socialist Agitator" by "Niemand" and the continuation of Morris' "News from Nowhere." The cartoons include a new frontispiece by Walter Crane and one named "Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me." The cover design has been altered and injured. We hope that the beauty of the first covers will be re-established. This is the only point where there has really been a deterioration. Otherwise there is improvement.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW for February is one of the best of recent numbers. News of the movement is to be found in the very interesting articles on "Socialism in Japan" by Comrade Kawakami; "The Program and Tactics of the Italian Socialist Party" by Enrico Ferri and the report of the International Socialist Bureau which met at Brussels, Dec. 30, 1901. "Mother" Jones draws aside for a moment the curtain that hides from us the horrors of the coal mine and reveals a picture that should stir each reader to renewed vigor in the assault on capitalism. Comrade Simons treats of "American Railroads and their Employees" in an excellent propaganda article. And Comrade Untermyer exposes a misrepresentation of the capitalist press. Besides these, there is an interesting discussion on "Handicrafts" by Miss Ellen Starr, of Hull House. S. G. Hobson, of England contributes a suggestive article on "practical politics or 'Boodle and Cant'" which he treats from a novel and rather truthful standpoint. An eulogistic account of the communism of the Eskimos adds to the value of the issue. For the rest the departments are handled in the usual way. We would suggest to Comrade Hayes that he co-ordinate his jottings and notes a little more. Comrade Simons writes editorially on "National Organization" to a slight inaccuracy in which we have last week noted an exception without intending offense. Comrades will be pleased to learn that Julian and Elizabeth finally "kissed each other tenderly" and will throw rice and old shoes after "the handsome young couple" whose romance, we suppose, "will end" as most do, in marriage.

Comrades, who want a first-class magazine should take the "Review", and after getting a man's sub for "Advance", they should begin on getting another for the monthly published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co. 6 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Money received for the 'Advance' Donation fund: Edward Derome 50c, B. F. Swenson \$1, G. D. Van Pelt 50, Olaus Gavert \$1, Victor Anderson \$1, Klaus Olsen \$5, Com. Crockett 2, Karl Bracher \$2, M. Mac Manus 2, S. Rosenthal \$1, Carl Herrmann \$1, Anton Goldstein 25c, B. P. Ober \$1.50. Total \$18.75. Oscar Johnson, Fin. Sec.

In municipal elections in Wiermar and Zeitz, Germany, the socialists secured victories.

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